

# LABOR CLARION

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No. 4

## Sailors Fight New W.S.A. Order

A proposed "General Order" regarding medical examinations for crews on War Shipping Administration vessels has brought forth a vigorous and emphatic protest from the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, which has been forwarded to Capt. Edward Macauley, deputy administrator of the W.S.A., in the national capital.

The protest was reduced to writing by Secretary Harry Lundeborg of the Sailors' Union, who also is president of the Seafarers' International Union of North America. And it already has received the backing of two other unions in the local seafaring industry.

### W.S.A. Official Stand

The proposed plan would be placed in effect February 1 and, according to Captain Macauley, is designed to eliminate men with contagious diseases from "threatening the war effort." Following receipt of the union's protest, Captain Macauley sent a telegram to Secretary Lundeborg in which he declared that refusal to comply with the new order "will not be tolerated" and further that the War Shipping Administration "intends to sail the ships . . . with or without your co-operation."

### Union's Letter of Protest

In his letter of protest on behalf of the union, which is quite lengthy, Lundeborg declares that the proposed order for merchant seamen will mean nothing but the elimination of old-time seamen from the industry and that the union is "definitely and absolutely opposed" to the new program dealing with medical examinations for seamen "beyond what already exists and has been functioning so well for many years past."

In reply to an assertion by a W.S.A. official regarding ship delays caused by illness of crew members while vessels are on a voyage, Secretary Lundeborg declared that experience of the unions, involving 40,000 seamen and some 900 ships, indicated that at no time since the war started has any vessel been delayed due to illness of the crew. Continuing, the union's letter of protest stated:

### Sees Effect of Order

"This Proposed General Order for merchant seamen will mean nothing but the elimination of old-time seamen from the industry. You know, of course, that there are thousands of men between the ages of 40 and 60—and over—who still go to sea. Excepting when someone is after their scalps, they are called 'Old Sea Dogs.' You know, too, that these men are not all 100 per cent physical specimens. How could they be, after spending thirty to forty years of their life in some of the rotten, vermin-ridden, leaky and unsanitary fo'cstles, which were so prevalent until the unions were able to adjust these conditions?"

"Now, there are many old-timers, whose eyes might not be so strong at 50 as they were at 20; whose hearing might not be so good; his blood pressure

might be a little higher; he might be flat-footed—or there might be any number of small physical defects which an aspiring medical officer might use as an excuse to turn a man down for 'physical disability.'"

### Futility of Appeals

The letter then points out that under the proposed order if a seaman is rejected he can appeal to the Public Health Service, but that the union understands the examining officer will be appointed through that same service. "So, how far is a man's appeal going to go?" Also, under the order if a man is rejected he will be verbally advised, on request, as to reasons for his rejection, and the union wants to know why this advice cannot be put in writing.

It is then noted that every merchant seaman must pass a Public Health examination before he is issued a certificate, and further that it is "absurd" to require a man who is sick will go aboard and risk his life.

### Tactics of Shipowners

For years, the letter states, shipowners have attempted to discriminate against seamen through company doctors, but have been able to appeal to the Public Health officers if they felt discrimination was being practiced.

Under the proposed order, it is declared, shipowners would be in a different position by being able to set up the War Shipping Administration (managed and controlled by themselves) to do "the dirty work," and thus eliminate old-timers from the industry.

### Justifying Expenditures?

"There is a reason for it," the letter continues. "The War Shipping Administration has spent millions of the taxpayers' money enrolling 'new men' for the shipping industry, and it is no secret that in most cases they are being taught to hate the union seamen. What would be sweeter for the shipowners and politicians, who run this set-up, than to be able to show that the union man gets off the ship, and is being replaced by the W.S.A.-trained newcomer? Do you expect to justify your expenditures in this fashion? \* \* \*

### In Line with Program

"In our frank opinion, this is part of a long-range program adopted by the bureaucrats of the W.S.A., in conjunction with certain shipowners, to move in and eliminate old-time union seamen. This is directly in line with your training program, and with your recruitment and manning organization—and now comes your 'medical program.'"

The letter also refers to the dangers from medical appointees of the W.S.A., in that "it is a certainty he won't get appointed unless he is 'right' in politics with the crowd running the W.S.A.," and to whom he will owe loyalty. In concluding, the union's communication states:

"We challenge your authority to sit back in Washington, D. C., and lay down laws and regulations affecting hundreds and thousands of men, and involving the spending of millions of taxpayers' money, in the high-handed manner in which you people are doing."

The following telegrams of protest against the General Order above mentioned were forwarded to Washington this week by well known officials of local seafaring unions, all of which were addressed to Edward McCauley, Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration:

"REURTEL, November 28th, this will inform you, and our record will prove, that our organizations have manned and sailed all ships without an hour's

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## No Relief for Underpaid Workers Under "Ceiling" Established by Board

From Headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor

That employees in the service industries and all others suffering under subsistence wages can expect no relief whatsoever from the National War Labor Board was made clear by that body in a recently released announcement which established 50 cents as the ceiling on any substandard wage to be granted.

### Text of Ruling

Showing not the slightest regard for these shockingly neglected wage earners, the board ruled, as follows: "The Regional War Labor Board shall determine the rate or rate up to 50 cents an hour considered a standard wage or salary rates in their respective areas for the purpose of permitting consideration of proposed adjustments up to the specified minima. Without in any way limiting the discretion of the Regional Boards to fix lower minimum rates, proposed adjustments of wage rates of individuals up to 50 cents an hour or proposed adjustments up to \$20 a week may be handled in accordance with the Wage Bracket Instructions (Section III-B-6) as amended."

### Idea Rejected by Labor

That the board had a streak of terrific generosity is demonstrated by its magnanimity in allowing the Regional Boards to use their own discretion in fixing lower minimum rates. This shocking and nearly unbelievable decision has been predicted many times by the California State Federation of Labor, and it rejected the whole idea of the fixing of a substandard wage, knowing full well that it would and could not be anything but a starvation figure.

The section referred to in the resolution quoted above relating to wage bracket instructions provides as follows:

### Instruction to Regional Boards

"In cases involving the application of minimum rates defining substandards of living, the following should be observed:

"a. In voluntary cases, where an applicant's proposed rate or rates for one or more job classifications are below the appropriate regional substandard minimum rate, such proposed rate or rates may be approved without regard to the wage-bracket rates for such job classifications.

"b. In dispute cases, where the disputed rate or rates for one or more job classifications are below the appropriate regional substandard minimum rate, the regional boards in their discretion

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## Tell Your Congressman!

The American Federation of Labor urgently calls upon its 6,000,000 members to let their congressmen know how they feel about pending legislation which will detrimentally affect the interests of American workers and their trade unions.

Tell your Representative and your Senators this:

1. That you demand approval of a comprehensive subsidy program to keep the cost of living within bounds.

2. That you insist on defeat of the tax bill "joker" which would require unions to disclose financial data for the benefit of labor-haters and anti-union employers.

DO THIS NOW!

## Special Order of Business at Labor Council Meeting Tonight

The San Francisco Labor Council will resume regular sessions tonight (Friday), following a two weeks' adjournment.

Director James P. Blaisdell and Assistant Director Sam Kagel of the local War Manpower Commission office have been invited to address the Council and to answer questions relating to the Commission's recently established regulations in this area. This has been set as a special order of business for 9 o'clock at tonight's session.



## Sailors' Union Fights to Protect Older Members

(Continued from Page One)

delay since the war started, in spite of the bungling bureaucrats in the War Shipping Administration. We still insist that your proposal to make merchant seamen pass additional physical examinations is just a subterfuge to eliminate old-time seamen from the industry and to enable you to appoint thousands of doctors to the public payroll, answerable to you. Of course we realize that you have approximately 25,000 superfluous trainees in your 'pools,' at the expense of the taxpayers, who must be gotten rid of in order to justify your enormous expenditures; and we charge that is the reason why you propose this General Order directed against the Merchant Seamen. For your information, we will still sail all our ships without delay as we have done in the past, notwithstanding the War Shipping Administration's clumsy efforts, as we have as much at stake in this war as some of these useless bureaus at Washington, D. C.

"HARRY LUNDEBERG, Secretary,  
"Sailors' Union of the Pacific."

### Two Unions Join in Protest

"We will definitely back up the position taken by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific in opposition to your proposed General Order making it necessary for merchant seamen to undergo additional medical examination at the hands of doctors you will appoint. The system now in effect has worked for years and is all that is required, in our opinion.

"C. F. MAY, President,  
"Masters, Mates and Pilots,  
"West Coast Local No. 90;  
"International Vice-President."

"Our organization, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, is definitely opposed to your proposed additional medical examination for merchant seamen, as we consider the present system which has been in effect for years to be completely adequate. We are 100 per cent behind the stand taken by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific on this matter.

"RANDOLPH MERIWETHER, Business Manager,  
"Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association,  
"Local No. 97."

### NO DOUBT WHATEVER

"Should I marry a girl who can take a joke?"  
"That's the only kind you'll get."

"The wealth of nations is men, not silk and cotton and gold."—Richard Hovey.

### POOR CEILING PRICE CHECKERS

The "lunch basket and slacks" trade falls far behind other consumer groups in checking ceiling prices and ration points when making purchases, a spot check of stores in Seattle, reported by O.P.A., reveals. Since effectiveness of controls to hold prices in line depends upon co-operation of the public in reporting overcharges and failure to collect ration points, such checks on the part of the buyer are not only important but a self-protection, in the opinion of O.P.A.

### Order on Apprentice Employment

Employment of bona fide apprentices, in accordance with existing limitations of apprenticeship agreements, is permissible under recently announced War Manpower Commission employment ceiling orders. It is announced by James P. Blaisdell, State W.M.C. director for northern California, who made public an order which provides:

"An establishment may employ male or female apprentices without reference to the ceiling, provided that such apprentices be hired in accordance with an established written collective bargaining agreement providing for apprenticeship and under approved apprenticeship standards as recognized by the War Manpower Commission."

Apprentices under all existing agreements are employed on a ratio basis, determined by the number of skilled journeymen—not trainees or specialists—employed in a plant or industry.

### War Labor Board Ruling

(Continued from Page One)

may use appropriate bracket minima in determining such cases."

#### 50-Cent Minimum Holds

Straining the above puddle of muddy terminology through the colander of common sense, it says merely that in a voluntary case the board can ignore the wage-bracket rates, but in a dispute case the regional boards may use "appropriate bracket minima" (which actually means the lowest wage). In no event can the boards grant more than 50 cents an hour.

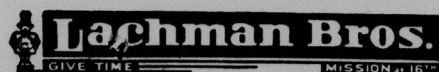
The question posed by the above is: "What's the use of going to the War Labor Boards for the adjustment of disputes of such a character?"

It is time to point out, furthermore, that the terminology used by the board is highly objectionable in view of the fact that it can be greatly simplified, and provide clarity instead of confusion. A term such as "appropriate bracket minima" is really inexcusable and can only create confusion.

#### Wasted Effort by Unions

Thousands of laundry, culinary, clerical, and other employees suffering starvation wages have been seriously and energetically working to help the boards collect data for the establishment of a genuine substandard wage bracket. Under this ruling, all of their work and efforts mean precisely nothing.

In view of the oft-repeated concern voiced by members of the National War Labor Board for employees who are now receiving starvation wages, and the urgent need of maintaining them in health and decency, it is pertinent and fitting to inquire just how they can square such a concern with the present freezing in poverty of these workers.



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## Woll Urges Less Reliance On Government After War

Warnings that the American economic and political systems will be endangered if too much reliance is placed on Washington in formulation of post-war plans were sounded by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Dean Donald Kirk David of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and Representative Hatton W. Summers of Texas, chairman of the House judiciary committee.

The American Federation of Labor, Woll explained to the governors of New England states and representatives of New England business, industry and civic organizations assembled for the second New England war conference, "is opposed to the extension of paternalism and government-sponsored enterprise because such activity will create a dependency on governmental benevolence that will tend to eliminate individual incentive and rob the American people of that characteristic which sets them apart from all other people—their spirit of adventure."

### Termination of War Contracts

While war contracts are properly the primary concern of military agencies, termination of contracts and similar programs should be handled by civilian agencies on which employers, labor and the Government are represented, he declared.

"The policies and procedures followed in conversion will fix patterns and lines of development for industry and labor for the next decade or more," he said.

"From the point of view of government, agriculture, labor and industry alike, policies followed in the termination of war contracts and the disposal of government property and surplus materials are of vital importance in the re-establishing of our economy of free enterprise on a sound basis.

"There can be no sense of security on the part of labor or industry or the ability to make plans unless there are comprehensive policies which can be clearly understood and which can represent all interests, not just those of some branch of government."

### Post-War Reserves for Industry

Woll said that the American Federation of Labor believed that Congress should encourage the establishment by industry of post-war reserves for plant conversion and the payment of dismissal wages and that these reserves should be exempt from interference in the renegotiation of war contracts. Such reserves, he added, should be treated as trust funds and should revert to the Treasury if not used for the announced purposes.

He served notice that labor will request, at the war's end, that the transition from overtime war production to the normal work week be made "without reduction in weekly earnings."

Labor is ready to work with management in the development of post-war plans and is alert to dangers which will face the enterprise system in the post-war years, such as unemployment and an increase in class consciousness, Woll declared.

### BONUS GRANTED FLIGHT INSPECTORS

A bonus of \$4 an hour for a small group of "flight-test inspectors" at the Evansville, Ind., modification center of the Republic Aviation Corporation was unanimously approved by the W.L.B. The board approved the bonus for these men, who accompany test pilots on flights, to compensate them for the hazards involved in this assignment. The \$4 bonus will bring to approximately \$410 a month their average monthly earnings.

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## Donnelley Ex-Foreman Tells How Firm Fought Unions

Charges of unfair labor practices by R. R. Donnelley & Sons (The Lakeside Press) are being aired at hearings now under way in Chicago by the National Labor Relations Board. The charges are contained in a complaint against the huge printing concern issued by the N.L.R.B.

L. D. Maxwell, who resigned as a Donnelley foreman the day he completed 25 years of service, to become a representative of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, has been an important witness so far for the Organization Committee of Chicago Printing Trades Unions, which is in charge of the drive to organize Lakeside.

Testifying at great length concerning a long chain of anti-union practices by the company, he gave specific instances of its discharge and refusal to hire union members, and also told of denunciations of unions made at meetings of Donnelley foremen.

### Donnelley on Stand

T. E. Donnelley, head of the company since 1899, was on the witness stand for a full three days. He admitted, a statement from the unions said, that from 1907 to 1933 the firm was non-union, but insisted that since that time it has been an "open shop." The unions said that "it was shown that even in 1907-1933 the company described itself as an 'open shop'."

"Donnelley," the unions further stated, "has not been clear as to when the firm's status changed from a fictitious 'open shop' to a true 'open shop.' Before the N.L.R.B. in Chicago, he said that this transformation took place in 1933; and before the National War Labor Board in Washington, at a hearing on another phase of the Donnelley case, he said that it was in 1935."

### Damage Suit Dismissal Ignored

Chicago newspapers have maintained a strange silence on the dismissal of the \$105,200 damage suit filed against the Chicago printing trades unions by Montgomery Ward & Co., notoriously anti-union mail order house. The suit was based on the union's enforcement of their "struck work" clause in refusing to handle, in their fair shops, the parts of Ward's 1943 winter catalogue which Donnelley was unable to handle.

The suit was elaborately exploited by Chicago dailies when it was filed. One newspaper went so far as to publish an editorial, in which the case was compared to the infamous Danbury Hatters' case. Only one daily made a grudging mention of the dismissal of the case by Judge Frank M. Padden of the Superior Court; and this was incidental to a news story published some days after the actual dismissal.

## Labor-Management Groups Grow

Three thousand and twelve labor-management production committees covering more than 6,000,000 workers in war plants, shipyards and mines are now registered in the war production drive, it was announced by the W.P.B.

The addition of 212 new committees, established in a recent two weeks to handle difficult wartime problems affecting production output and manpower requirements, brought to 1012 the total number of new committees registered in the nation-wide production drive since June—or a 50 per cent increase over the 2000 registered at that time.

These new committees have been set up in plants in every region of the country, in all types of industries and in every size plant from less than 100 to more than 40,000 employees.

## Fourth War Bond Campaign

The millions of volunteers in the War Bond campaigns are preparing their plans for the \$14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan drive which will begin January 18 and run until February 15. The Treasury, in announcing the new drive, said that major emphasis this time will be placed on the \$5,500,000,000 quota for civilians.

## Mailing of Christmas Packages

For deliveries of Christmas packages in San Francisco, mailing here after December 10 (next Friday) will not insure that such mail will be delivered on time, Postmaster McCarthy states. He urges that packages be mailed immediately, and that senders mark their gifts and cards, "Do Not Open Until Christmas."

## Part-Time War Work for Women

Housewives who are free to work part of each day or part of each week will soon be placed in jobs at various industries, according to announcement from the Wartime Job Information Center, 166 O'Farrell street.

At present, information is being gathered in reference to jobs which may be handled by women working a part of each day or a part of each week, through questionnaires being sent to San Francisco employers. From the returns will be assembled the necessary data for placing housewives unable to give full time to a job outside the home.

It is stated that many industries have found the use of two four-hour shifts as the equivalent of one eight-hour shift is practical, whereas other firms find that two women each working three full days completes a satisfactory week.

Women are being sent to jobs from the Information Center, as well as being advised as to types of jobs and job condition.

## State Federation President Will Attend Conference

President Anthony L. Noriega of the California State Federation of Labor has been designated by Governor Warren as a representative of labor in California to attend the National Conference on Labor Legislation, which is meeting in Kansas City on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

Following his designation by the Governor, President Noriega this week received the official invitation from U. S. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, in which it was stated that sessions of the Conference will convene in the Little Theater of the Municipal Auditorium, and that the Phillips hotel would be the Conference headquarters. Noriega will depart for Kansas City tomorrow.

Secretary Perkins announced that at this tenth anniversary of these conferences progress will be reviewed, with special emphasis on state experience in maintaining labor standards and administering labor laws in wartime. Consideration also will be given to the further development of such standards in the post-war period.

Have you donated blood to the Blood Bank?

## Portrait of Furuseth Wins Entry in Art Exhibition

A jury of distinguished artists gave high praise to the entry of Douglas M. Keifer of Seattle, a member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, in the second annual merchant seamen's art exhibition in New York City, which is to tour the United States under the auspices of the United Seamen's Service. The picture he submitted is a portrait of the late Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco, for years an official of the Sailors' Union and whose efforts in behalf of legislation to protect seamen made him an outstanding figure in the labor movement and the nation.

More than one hundred and fifty paintings were submitted by seamen artists for judging, and seventy were chosen by the jury. The exhibition has now opened at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington. After a month there, the exhibition will tour the principal cities of the country, and a selection of works from the show will go to London.

Able Seaman Kiefer, who lives at 1628½ Forty-third Avenue North, in Seattle, has been working in oils for less than a year and has had no formal training in the graphic arts. While many seamen with similar technical backgrounds submitted works for the exhibition, which in its final form is composed of works of really high caliber, the portrait by Kiefer was considered outstanding in its class.

## Examinations at Hunters Point

The halfway mark has been reached in the voluntary blood and chest X-ray examinations for civilian employees at Hunters Point, with the total reaching 2000 last month, according to Arthur Painter, educational director, Bureau of Venereal Disease, San Francisco Department of Public Health. A surprisingly high percentage of employees have requested the examinations, Painter states, one shop (electricians) having a record of 94.8 per cent. The average is between 70 and 80 per cent.

Examinations are under the joint sponsorship of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association and the San Francisco Health Department. It is expected that the work will be concluded about the middle of December.

## Check Your Income Tax Situation

Avoid penalties next March. File an amended estimate by December 15th if there has been a material change in your income since September 15th.

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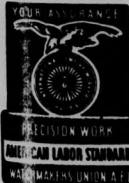
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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1943

### Committee Report Awaited

The report of the President's committee investigating matters pertaining to the cost of living is awaited with interest. But the concrete results, if any, which it will produce are of much greater concern. In some minds, at least, there is an abiding fear that a "battle of figures" is in the making.

As a part of its program, for all practical purposes this committee may be said to be probing into the data, on a particular subject from a department of government presided over by a member of the President's Cabinet.

It has sixty days in which to submit a report, the expiration date, if the full time is used, being close to the first of the year. It is a source of wonder whether the report on the subject is to be accepted as final. Or, in case it disputes the Department of Labor figures and methods, will the report then be submitted to the Department for examination and "rebuttal"? Will the two then be submitted to the President for further study before he makes a decision? And then, will Congress decide to get in to the game and investigate everything and everybody all over again?

Meanwhile, the first of March may have rolled 'round. Then it will have been seventeen months since wages were frozen and the assurance accepted that prices would be stabilized at the September 1942 level.

How will the general public fare during all this time as regards consumer prices?

One may be entirely wrong in allowing these questions to be entertained, nevertheless recalling the history of many "investigations" is productive of some doubts and pessimism.

There comes to mind, too, the interests of organizations which have accepted the so-called cost-of-living index in agreeing to and abiding by wage scales based on the index figures. Have they been misled because the figures were based on what is now claimed to be an unsound procedure?

Until recently, except in remote instances experienced labor organizations have declined to accept any "cost of living," compiled by outside sources, in fixing their wage scales for specified terms. Perhaps some of the organizations may learn a profitable lesson in the present experiences.

And incidentally, we hope the President's committee will make known, in understandable terms—omitting a mass of figures and percentages—just how they have arrived at their conclusions and the actual extent of their investigations. It would be of some comfort, at least, if the committee discloses it has carefully investigated quantity, quality and service rendered in food markets and at restaurant tables and counters. Or do those phases of the existing situation come under the heading of "just too bad," and incapable of being reduced to figures and percentages? It does seem, however, that the "emergency" should not be allowed to cover an area equal to that of the biblical "charity."

### Union President Told 'Em

The Internal Review Bureau a few weeks ago ruled salesmen working on commission could not be paid more in 1943 than they earned in 1942. At a hearing high-priced lawyers protested, but it was not until the president of a truck drivers' union raised a holler that the commissioner sat up and took notice.

The truck driver president pointed out that many bakery drivers, milk drivers, beer drivers, auto, insurance and real estate salesmen work on commissions (with their percentages now frozen), that many of them are doubling up on work, that their extra work deserves extra pay, and that why should they work at all if they are not to be paid. He has a good voice and used simple language; no one present could misunderstand him.

Latest advice is that the order (which should never have been issued) has been "modified" to an extent that it now means nothing.

### Price of the Poll Tax

(From the Chicago "Sun")

Senator Danaher of Connecticut has stripped away the mantle of constitutionality in which the poll taxers love to wrap themselves. He stole the show at the final Senate committee hearing on the anti-poll-tax bill by calmly suggesting that it might be a good idea, since the Constitution has been so rap-turously invoked, to enforce the 14th amendment.

The constitutionality of the anti-poll-tax bill has been upheld by many high authorities. To make it an issue is a stalling maneuver and nothing more. While the poll taxers stall, however, the 14th amendment can be re-read with profit. It provides that when any state abridges the right to vote (as eight Southern States do, by means of the poll tax) its congressional representation shall be reduced accordingly. Strict enforcement of this amendment demands that Congress cut down the number of representatives elected by each poll-tax state.

In the 1942 election, Tennessee sent 10 representatives to Congress and Arkansas 7 by vote of only 5 per cent of their populations. In Texas, 4 per cent of the people elected 21 congressmen. Virginia elected 9 by a vote of 3 per cent. Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi together elected 26 congressmen, but only 2 per cent of their populations voted. In South Carolina, 1 per cent of the people elected 6 representatives.

To this minority rule which makes mock of democracy the poll-tax politicians desperately cling. If they block the anti-poll-tax bill at this session, why should they not pay the constitutional price—a reduction of their influence in the federal government?

From the U. S. Department of Agriculture we learn that our food problem is aggravated by the inadequate equipment from which about 1,600,000 of our farms are suffering and that: "On such farms there are wasted every day man-hours of labor which in terms of farm production equal the manpower needed to produce 200,000,000 pounds of pork, or 25,000,000 gallons of milk, or 2,000,000 dozen eggs. To reach our production goals, we must make better use of this great reserve of manpower."

Norwegians drafted for Nazi slave labor have been told they will not be released after six months, as the Nazis promised when they were inducted. The Nazi Transocean agency, in an English-language dispatch to the Far East, said an official announcement extending the work period had been issued in Oslo by the German occupation authorities, who said the step was necessary "in view of the general situation on the labor market." The wireless transmission said discharges from labor service will be possible "only in special cases, for instance, reasons of health." The Nazis have been using Norwegians on fortification work along the coast of Norway and also in German war plants.

## Monopoly Agreements As Factors in War Role

Senator Harley M. Kilgore of Virginia recently told a convention of the American Legion in that state some of the things he had learned as a member of the Senate (Truman) committee, which is keeping a vigilant eye on the conduct of this war.

He declared that monopolistic agreements between some of our industrialists and those of Germany and other totalitarian nations are largely responsible for the fact that we are at war today. The contest will be longer, and many thousands of lives will be sacrificed unnecessarily, because of unpatriotic activities of these monopolists, he declared.

### People Led Astray

"The America npeople," Kilgore said, "were led astray—bamboozled is the word—by monopolists and cartelists so that other nations might build up at our expense. "By keeping the people of America and of Britain also, bamboozled, certain of our industrialists were able to ply their trade with Hitler, with the Japanese, with Franco of Spain and with Mussolini.

"With large numbers of our biggest producers under agreements limiting their production to the will of our greatest enemy, we entered into the chute which eventually brought us into the war. American money went abroad in huge quantities to build plants which we are now risking the lives of our boys to bomb out of existence."

### Synthetic Products Held Up

Senator Kilgore contended this country was prevented from developing synthetic gasoline, rubber and other essential war commodities because business men, "seeking the exclusive right to exploit the people of the United States," entered into agreements with foreign concerns under which the nations of the world were divided up and production severely restricted.

"A number of these agreements," he declared, "were so phrased as not only to control markets, but to furnish secret and confidential information to Germany.

"For instance, I cite the Bausch & Lomb cartel agreement with a German optical concern, which required Bausch & Lomb to disclose many scientific and optical instruments manufactured and sold to the United States armed forces, including range-finders, periscopes, altimeters, bore-sights, gun sights, even secret bomb sights, torpedo directors and fire-control apparatus.

### Secret Information to Enemy

"By the mere study of this information, our enemies could determine the measure of our preparedness. Nor was that all. The German firm working with the Nazis even dictated the research personnel employed by the American company. This is only one instance. It is paralleled by many others.

"The German firms with which American industrialists were in league became the economic arm of the Hitler government. In turn, the Hitler government became the political arm of the cartels. Both worked together for the domination of the world."

Kilgore warned that the war has not stopped the cartels—"the black economic internationals," as he called them. On the contrary, he declared, leading American industrialists and industrialists of other nations are cooking up plans to "harvest profits through scarcity rather than profit through volume."

### TOLL OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES

According to a report of the Secretary of Labor, industrial injuries disabled approximately 69,000 manufacturing workers during August with a resulting loss of 1,300,000 man-days of production. This loss, which does not include any allowance for the continuing economic effect of the many deaths and permanent physical impairments, is equivalent to full time employment during August for 53,000 workers, the report further stated.



# Stabilization, Misleading Wage Figures, Incomes, Production

Excerpts from "Labor's Monthly Survey," Published by American Federation of Labor

Price control has saved billions of dollars for American workers. Although the program has not been successful in completely stopping all price rises, actually the increase in living costs thus far in World War II has been only half as great as in World War I for the same period. American workers and other consumers have been saved about \$15,800,000,000 of sheer loss from price rises. This means a saving of some \$500 per family since the war began. Living costs in the United States have risen less than in Britain: From August, 1939, to September, 1943: Great Britain, up 28 per cent; United States, up 25 per cent.

## Equality of Sacrifice Required

This saving is vitally important to workers. But prices cannot be controlled in a war without sacrifice on the part of all producers who sell their products or their labor. Have the sacrifices been equal for all groups as the President planned when he announced the stabilization program on April 27, 1942? Or if not, who has borne the brunt of the sacrifice?

When Congress wrote the stabilization program into law, special safeguards for farmers were provided. The result has been that farm prices were virtually free from ceilings and have increased much more than other prices. This brought drastic increases in food prices for workers.

## Congressional Refusal

Congress has also refused to impose on corporations and high personal incomes the heavy taxes suggested by the Treasury. Corporation profits (after taxes) have increased enormously since the war. Thus while controls on wages (workers' income) have been extremely rigid since the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, controls on farmers' income and corporation income were very much less rigid. \*\*\*

[The "Survey" then gives a recital of the "real" wages for workers and those of farmers, illustrated in charts which it reproduces. Also of how the so-called "stabilization" failed to stop price rises, and the failure of the "roll-back" of consumer prices. It then proceeds as follows:]

## Misleading Wage Figures

Advance in wages must be measured by increases in wage rates established through collective bargaining agreement. These are the only wage standards that will last after the war. Labor must think of preserving a decent level of living for post-war, when the work week will be shortened to 40 hours and there will be no overtime; when millions will be laid off from war industries, to go back to lower paid jobs. Workers look forward to a cut of at least 23 per cent in weekly income after the war in all those industries now working 48 hours a week. If the Little Steel formula keeps wages so far below living costs now, where will we be after the war?

No adequate government record exists to show the changes in wage rates in American industry month by month. The Labor Department figures on average hourly and weekly earnings do not measure wage rates, although they are widely quoted by those who want to use the excuse of inflation to keep labor

down. These average earnings figures are very misleading when used to show labor's gains. Because they include overtime, "incentives" and upgrading, and are heavily weighted by the increased number of workers in highly paid industries, they completely obscure the fact that many millions of workers have had no increase in wage rates during a period when living costs have risen steadily.

## Changes in Type of Work

These average earnings figures also fail to show the changes in type of work without adequate wage adjustment in industries converting to war production. When used with a general United States average living cost index, these figures obscure entirely the fact that hundreds of thousands of war workers who get high wages have had to move into crowded industrial centers, where rents are exorbitant for pitifully inadequate housing, where low-priced goods in stores have been bought out and workers must buy high-priced clothing and other articles, that transportation is difficult and expensive and many other costs eat away the earnings which appear so high to an outsider. \*\*\*

## Only Four Ways Open

With wage adjustment for rising living costs frozen to the Little Steel formula there are today only four ways a worker's wage can be increased to meet living costs, all inadequate: (1) By collective bargaining, establishing increases which will be approved by the War Labor Board—raising sub-standards, adjusting inequalities according to wage brackets, etc. This provides a way of adjusting some sub-standards but cannot provide relief against price increases. In the year October 1, 1942, to October 1, 1943, the War Labor Board approved increases for a little over 5,000,000 of the 35,000,000 workers in private industry. (2) By working longer hours at overtime rates, which means overtaxing the worker's producing capacity. The worker cannot count on overtime pay to meet higher living costs. (3) By upgrading and "incentives." Many "incentive" plans are against the best interests of the worker and the greatest efficiency of the war production program. Union executives should exercise great care in authorizing such plans. (4) By changing to a higher paid job. This causes serious manpower problems.

George W. Taylor, public member, of the War Labor Board stated that the 6-cent increase in average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries from October, 1942, to May, 1943, was made up as follows: (1) War Labor Board approvals 0.6 cent; (2) Overtime 1.0 cent; (3) Upgrading and incentives 2.8 cents; (4) Shifts to higher paid jobs 1.6 cents.

## About "Average" Increases

Figures showing average wage increases are always misleading. For instance, while the average factory worker's wage has increased 6 per cent since last October, there are millions of workers who received no increase or very minor increases since October, 1942. The Labor Department figures show that in manufacturing and service industries employing 1,600,000 workers, average wages have either not increased at

all or risen less than living costs in the last year. These include such industries as telephone and telegraph, automobiles (now converted to war work), cement, cane sugar, cigarettes, airplane engines, and many other industries. Add to these the office workers, school teachers, railroad workers, state and local government workers and many others who have received no increase or a raise much less than living costs—and the number reaches many millions. These workers are paying higher prices, higher taxes, and are asked to invest more in War Bonds. The Little Steel formula prevents adjustment for many of these workers whose employers could well afford to raise their wages without increasing prices and are eager to do so. \*\*\*

## Workers' Production Mounts

It is claimed that widespread wage increases would start a serious inflation. Such a claim ignores the fact that in many plants and industries workers' productivity has increased far more than their wage. Such plants and industries can well afford to raise wages without any danger to prices.

In shipbuilding, the immense increase in production per man-hour represents the achievement of a few yards which have concentrated on one type of ship—the Liberty cargo vessel. In airplanes, where model changes have occurred, productivity increase is not quite so great. Both show what can be done as men and management get the "know how" of their work and invent short cuts and time savers. Such production increases are ample to pay higher wages in many plants.

## Farmer-Factory Worker Comparison

These significant figures have just been published by a nationally known and reliable agency: From 1939 to 1942, farmers increased their total production 20 per cent; their per capita real income gain was 68 per cent. Total production of factory workers increased 76 per cent; their per capita real income gain was 36 per cent.

In view of these authoritative figures, it seems unreasonable for Congress to heed the farm lobby at the expense of workers, to insist that farm prices be allowed to increase while wages are held down; and to refuse the subsidies which could stop the rise in living costs.

Some means should be found to increase workers' income more nearly in proportion to their increased production. Since the same study shows that profits of manufacturing corporations (after taxes) increased 72 per cent in this period, it seems clear that the ability exists in many industries to pay higher wages without causing price rises.

## Effect on Living Cost

War Labor Board Chairman Davis notes that in only six out of every thousand cases acted on by the board has price adjustment been necessary—in only 411 out of 67,500 cases. Wage increases granted by the board have therefore had but a minute effect on cost of living. For anyone to claim that wage increases are causing inflation is an utter distortion of the facts. \*\*\*

## Close Tab on Unemployment Claims

Close investigation of all unemployment insurance claims as a protection against possible fraud is announced by Edgar E. Lampton, vice-chairman of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, and the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board.

The Department of Employment, it was further stated, not only maintains a close check on every new claim filed, but also audits individually every claim in which four payments are made consecutively. Through this procedure, in a three-month period there were uncovered 162 cases, which have been turned over to investigators to determine whether or

not the claimants have received insurance illegally. In addition, the Department, in actions against employers, has petitions before the courts for 59 summary judgments to collect delinquent contributions.

As a result of the insurance investigations, claimants have been ordered by courts to make restitution to the unemployment fund in the amount of \$2116, and also to pay fines totaling \$845, Department records reveal.

"It must be admitted that Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter* was right—for once—when it said: "In this war there is no draw, no compromise, no other choice than victory or defeat,"

## W.P.B. Policy on Holiday Work

Full work schedules, except on the Christmas week-end, should be observe in all war plants, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson announced as the policy to be followed in the observance of coming holidays.

Even on the Christmas week-end, it is requested that in mills where continuous operation is essential—blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces producing carbon steel—work go on during the Christmas week-end.

"The need for fully sustained war production is more urgent now than ever before," Nelson said. "The harder we work now the sooner will our boys come home. The best way we can observe our holidays is to devote them to the big job at hand."



## On Newspaper's Concern For "White Collar" Workers

By PHILIP PEARL, in A.F.L. News Service

The New York Times has suddenly developed a crying jag over the plight of some fifteen million "white collar" workers who, because they are not organized, have failed to obtain wage increases permitted under the "Little Steel" formula.

When a conservative newspaper like the New York Times sheds walrus tears over the misfortune of any group of workers, we begin suspecting that someone is spreading something on too thick.

The strategy of the newspaper is obvious. It isn't even faintly interested in the welfare of these workers. Otherwise it would advise them to join a union which could get them all the rights they are entitled to under the law and the regulations of the War Labor Board.

### Another Purpose in Mind

Of course, the New York Times isn't handing out any such advice. Its purpose is merely to inflame unorganized workers against union workers, to get support from unorganized workers against the justified demands of union workers for immediate revision of the "Little Steel" formula to make up for increases in living costs since May, 1942.

Moreover, we don't for one minute accept the figures offered by the New York Times. We have extreme doubts that there are as many as fifteen million workers in America whose wages or salaries have not increased as much as 15 per cent since January 1, 1941.

### Facts of the Matter

The fact is that many white collar workers are organized into trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which have protected their interests fully. Thousands of office workers, for instance, are members of the A.F.L. Office Employees' unions, which have been grouped together in a national council. Additional thousands of white collar workers belong to the various A.F.L. unions in the Federal Government service and in the State, County and Municipal Employees' Union. Government employees, of course, must depend on legislation to receive wage adjustments and their unions have succeeded in obtaining such legislation for them in most instances.

If the unorganized white collar workers have failed to make similar gains, they have no one to blame but themselves. That does not mean to say that we lack sympathy for them. Sympathy is too mild a word. For many years the American Federation of Labor has told these workers that they are bound to suffer unless they organize. Their present plight proves the wisdom of this advice. Nor is it too late for them to act upon it. The unions of the A.F.L. are glad to welcome new members at any time. In fact, they spend considerable sums each year trying to organize the unorganized.

Lest this be considered a prejudiced point of view,

## Labor's Dollars Needed for War Chest

WITH the union quota in the San Francisco War Chest campaign still unfulfilled, the drive for the Chest's total goal of \$3,973,525 goes into the final stages.

"Many unions which have been expected to take action in support of the War Chest have not yet made known to us their action or the anticipated amount of their donations," says George Johns, vice-chairman, representing labor on the War Chest's Establishments Division. "It is our hope that they will act quickly, both for the sake of the victims of the war who need our help, and to establish labor's identity as an active partner in community enterprises."

"Labor's dollars are needed for assistance to victims of war on the home front as well as for building morale of the armed forces and helping our distressed Allies," Johns points out.

Many children in San Francisco are "orphans of war." Among these are the children of new families recruited for war industry. The parents often are unable to find adequate housing and are forced to take single rooms. They are in need of temporary foster homes for their children. Working mothers unable to find nursery accommodations to fit their working hours also are seeking foster homes for their children. At the same time, many women who formerly opened their homes to children in need of temporary care have taken war work themselves.

With the number of available foster homes shrink-

ing in the face of increased demand, the Chest was forced to take action. The Community Chest of San Francisco appropriated \$11,280 of the funds raised in the War Chest campaign, to set up a system of finding new foster homes. A directing supervisor and two social worker assistants, with a budget for clerical work and publicity, soon will go about the business of finding suitable homes for San Francisco's orphans of war. Although most of the parents seeking foster homes today are able to pay for their children's care, the task of finding, investigating and



Labor contributions to the War Chest aid in providing part-pay care in nurseries for the children of working mothers. Many other children in San Francisco, victims of the war, are in need of this protective service of the welfare agencies.

supervising foster homes is a costly wartime responsibility of the community.

The finding of foster homes is only one of the many wartime problems which labor's dollars to the War Chest can help to solve. Won't you add your contribution immediately?

we would like to call attention to what W.L.B. Chairman Davis had to say when he was asked what underpaid white collar workers should do to get wage increases they are entitled to. "Well, one way," said Mr. Davis, "is to join an organization. That is the way I would do."

### Should Take Lesson to Heart

Yes, the white collar workers should take this lesson to heart. They should realize by now that no worker can afford to be a rugged individualist. They should see the futility of bargaining as individuals in an industrial economy which is highly organized.

Isn't it just a silly manifestation of false pride for an office worker to consider himself above his fellow workers? Isn't he cutting off his nose to spite his face if he fails to join with other office workers in a union to protect the interest of all white collar workers?

It seems shameful to us that office workers, who have the benefits of better education, should be so far behind workers in overalls when it comes to advancement of their economic status through organization.

### Ridiculous Mental Hazards

Potentially, the office workers could have one of the largest and strongest unions in the country if they would only throw off the ridiculous mental hazards against joining a union which have been cleverly set up by employer propaganda.

As a member of an A.F.L. Office Workers' union myself, we can testify that such union membership

## Emergency Conference on Anti-Poll Tax Legislation

The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax announces that an emergency executive conference to discuss immediate action to intensify the fight to win "cloture" votes in the Senate will be held Wednesday morning, December 8, at the Y.W.C.A., Seventeenth and "K" streets N.W., Washington, D. C.

It was stated that 125 delegates from most of the states east of the Mississippi are expected to attend and that more than 50 will represent groups in the poll tax states.

One of the announced purposes of the conference is to aid the fight for a "cloture" rule to prevent the Senators from the poll tax states from using the filibuster method to defeat a pending measure which would abolish the poll tax payment as a qualification for voting when federal officials are being elected.

has not interfered in the slightest degree with our independence of thought or action.

We can also testify from our personal observation that union office workers are better paid and work under better conditions than non-union office workers.

So we say to the unorganized office workers of the country. Don't envy union members who are better paid. Get wise and join an A.F.L. union yourselves!

"It's not the number of hours you put in—it's what you put in the hours that counts."—Martin Vanbee.

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## Warns of Dangers from Inflaming Racial Feelings

By C. J. HAGGERTY, Secretary,  
California State Federation of Labor

The inflaming of racial feelings offers a direct and fatal threat to our whole war program both here and abroad. Certain unscrupulous elements as well as irresponsible well-wishers are contributing their share to stir up a holocaust of racial bitterness. The unions must be on their guard against this reprehensible campaign.

Time and again the California State Federation of Labor has pointed out that the labor unions, together with accredited spokesmen of the negro groups, are trying to work out a satisfactory program to liquidate racial antagonism. Some substantial progress has already been registered. To play up the differences, and ignore the points of agreement, is the usual practice engaged in by those who are sincerely trying to adjust this universal problem.

### Undoing of Accomplishments

As far as the Federation is concerned, we consider that the unions are obligated to concern themselves with the economic phases of this problem. Any serious-minded and responsible person knows full well that this part of the job is complicated enough. To try and inject other phases at this time is a good way of undoing the great amount of good accomplished.

It is to be expected that certain implacable enemies of the organized labor movement will seize on any incident to discredit the trade unions. That is why an occasional flare-up is immediately grasped and "blown up" into the proportions of a major catastrophe. In spite of all the unfavorable publicity and inexcusable provocations, the unions which are directly affected with this problem are doing everything they can to bring about a satisfactory solution.

### Not a Simple Problem

It is not a simple problem, as everyone who has had any experience with it knows. Much education and many organizational changes are required, but in many cases these will have to be postponed until modifications in union constitutions can be made. In the meantime, workable plans are being applied to cover the transitionary stages.

One thing the Federation wishes to condemn, and that is the use of the race question as a means of attacking the labor movement or of benefiting from it at the expense of any one branch in the labor movement.

### Convincing Evidence

As far as the American Federation of Labor unions are concerned, every effort is being made to see to it that all negro wage earners are given an equal chance to work. That there are thousands and thousands of them now engaged in our vital industries is in itself a convincing piece of evidence that labor is not standing in their way.

Cool counsel, and a sincere and understanding approach to this problem, are absolutely essential. The soap-box method must be kicked into the gutter, otherwise the whole war production program of our country will be seriously endangered.

## Asks Report Be Made on Failure To Pay Accident Compensation

THE Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California has had several complaints to the effect that compensation payments, legally due, have not been made promptly, as provided by law.

The insurance carriers involved have placed the blame on the shortage of manpower and their consequent inability to operate on schedule.

The Industrial Accident Commission announces that it does not intend to accept such an alibi for failure to make compensation payments, when due, and will take whatever steps may be necessary to compel compliance with the law.

The Commission therefore appeals to all who are entitled to compensation to report promptly—by personal call, by mail, or through your union—any delay in such payments. The Industrial Accident Commission will then take immediate steps to enforce the law. Such reports will also enable the Commission to compile a record of casualty insurance companies that are habitual offenders. The Commission maintains offices in the State buildings in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

## Anti-Union "Joker" in Pending Bill on Taxation

The American Federation of Labor has exposed an anti-union joker in the new tax bill now being considered by Congress.

A.F.L. President Green protested emphatically to House Majority Leader McCormack against a provision in the bill which would require labor organizations to file with the Bureau of Internal Revenue an annual return, specifying all items of income, receipts and expenditures.

Since labor organizations are exempt under existing law and also under the proposed amendments from paying income taxes, the only possible purpose of the new provision would be to force trade unions to throw open their confidential data to fishing expeditions by anti-labor congressmen.

The House ways and means committee's report on this section of the pending bill hinted that its purpose was to discover to what extent tax exempt organizations, like trade unions, engage in real estate and other business activities in competition with corporations required to pay taxes on income derived from like operations.

"These reasons are absurd as applied to labor organizations," President Green declared in a letter to Representative McCormack.

Since the House considered the tax bill under a "gag" rule which prohibited amendments from the floor, there was no hope of defeating this anti-labor provision until the measure comes before the Senate, where it is now being considered in committee.

"What you are to be, you are now becoming."—Guy T. Cook.

## Cannery Work Decrease Lowers Employment Level

According to a report by John F. Dalton, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, manufacturing wage earners in California worked a total of 40,366,000 hours per week in October. This represents a slight decline from the level of 40,693,000 man-hours per week in September.

The number of wage earners in manufacturing industries decreased to 900,200 in October, from 911,300 in September, for the most part reflecting seasonal contraction in cannery operations.

Average hours worked per week in all manufacturing industries rose fractionally to 44.8 in October, from 44.7 in September. A year ago, working time averaged 43.9 hours per week. These averages include those who worked only part of the week as well as full-time workers.

Hourly earnings of factory workers, including overtime and extra pay for night-shift work, declined to an average of \$1.184 in October from \$1.213 in September. Average weekly earnings also dropped in October to \$53.08, from \$54.18 in September.

Further seasonal contraction in food canning employment was principally responsible for the decrease in the factory force of the San Francisco Bay industrial area (San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin and San Mateo counties) to 287,100 wage earners in October, from 293,200 in September.

Reflecting the decrease in canneries, the number of wage earners in non-durable industries declined to 58,900 in October, compared with 63,400 in September.

The first drop in employment in durable goods manufacturing industries in this area since May occurred in October, when the number of wage earners declined to 228,200, from 229,800 in September. Decreases in shipyard employment were principally responsible, but stone, clay and glass, electrical machinery, nonferrous metals and automobile plants also reported declines.

## Warning on Income Tax Penalty


"Make sure that you will not incur a penalty by underestimating the amount of tax due on your 1943 income," advises R. R. Henderson of the Henderson Income Tax Service. If the amount of tax calculated in your September estimate is less than 80 per cent of the correct amount there will be a penalty unless an amended estimate is filed by December 15.

To illustrate: Suppose that your September estimate showed a tax due of \$320 and that your return next March shows the amount actually due to be \$400. There would be no penalty, as 320 is not less than 80 per cent of 400.

But if the amount actually due were \$450, there would be a penalty of \$7.80, representing 6 per cent of the \$130 difference between \$450 and \$320. Such a penalty may be avoided by filing an amended estimate by December 15.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

On Tuesday of this week the membership voted on three proposals which had been initiated by local unions and submitted to a general referendum. These proposed amendments to our international's laws called for an increase in the per capita tax of 10 cents per month; re-affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; and changing Article XV of the Constitution to provide that the Executive Council no longer contract for printing the *Typographical Journal* and the entire production of this publication be placed in the hands of the secretary-treasurer. Following is the vote cast locally on the three proposals:

**Proposition No. 1** (By Denver Union)—To raise the monthly per capita 10 cents, this increase to be added to the Union Printers Home Fund. For, 475; Against, 230.

**Proposition No. 2** (By Newark Union)—Instructing international officers to resume payment of per capita to the American Federation of Labor providing the A.F.L. cancels past indebtedness and guarantees our autonomy. For, 166; Against, 528.

**Proposition No. 3** (By Cincinnati Union)—Providing for amendment to Article XV, Section 1, Constitution, affecting publication of the *Typographical Journal*. For, 368; Against, 325.

Voting by other locals on the same propositions was as follows:

**SAN FRANCISCO MAILERS**—No. 1—For, 45; against, 19. No. 2—For, 12; against, 52. No. 3—For, 41; against, 22.

**OAKLAND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION**—No. 1—For, 178; against, 104. No. 2—For, 69; against, 203. No. 3—For, 248; against, 35.

**SACRAMENTO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION**—No. 1—For, 96; against, 28. No. 2—For, 46; against, 78. No. 3—For, 93; against, 32.

**OAKLAND MAILERS**—No. 1—For, 5; against, 10. No. 2—For, 5; against, 10. No. 3—For, 0; against, 15.

San Jose Typographical Union No. 231 last Sunday approved an agreement which had been reached by the joint committee representing the union and the San Jose Publishers' Association in negotiations covering a new contract in the newspaper branch. The new agreement has an effective date as of July 13, 1943, and expires on September 30, 1944. An increase of 60 cents per day on all shifts brings the hourly wage to \$1.4666 days and \$1.5333 nights, or \$11.00 and \$11.50 per day.

Sacramento Typographical Union has been informed that Judge Erskine Maiden, Jr., has been named as chairman in the international appeal by Sacramento Union from an award recently handed down in the newspaper arbitration in that city. It is hoped, according to President Hottman, that a date can be set early in January for the hearing.

Typographical and Mailer unions throughout northern California are being contacted by International Representative Ralph E. Mercer, who is extending an invitation to representatives of scale committees of these unions to attend a round-table discussion on wage scale negotiations to be held in San Francisco on Sunday, December 12, at 1 o'clock. The gathering will take place at Typographical Union headquarters, 405 Sansome street. The ramifications are so many and varied in scale negotiations under war conditions, and with the participation of government agencies in any settlement reached before final approval may be obtained, it is imperative that those now in negotiations or who anticipate representing their unions in the near future to become acquainted with all the facts as they have been brought out in past procedure and business now pending that is of vital interest to the printer. Mr. Mercer is looking forward to a large attendance, for, as he states, no participant in scale negotiations should overlook the advantage to be derived through an opportunity to hear a full and frank discussion of the other fellow's problems and methods which have been or are being used in formulating a solution for these problems.

Night Chairman L. T. Olson of the *Call-Bulletin* was last week entered at a hospital for a general check-up because of a stomach ailment which has

been bothering him for some time. It is expected a month's treatment will be necessary.

R. L. ("The Mighty Chief") Ready, after ten days in the city since returning from six months in the Great Lakes area, this week again signed on for service on the high seas as boatswain with the Merchant Marine.

Jack Huber, chairman of San Jose Typographical Union's scale committee, spent Monday in the city transacting business for his union before the Regional War Labor Board.

Services were conducted last Friday at the Roche & Co. Funeral Home, Sixteenth and Dolores streets, for Beatrice Mollie Jaques, wife of E. G. Jaques of the Rice Printing Company, who passed away on Monday, November 22, after an illness of more than three years. A native of Nebraska, deceased is survived by three brothers. Entombment was at Woodlawn Memorial Park.

W. H. Martin of San Diego Typographical Union No. 221, and a member of the *Morning Union* chapel in that city, visited at headquarters on Monday. He had accompanied his daughter to the city, where she came to be with her husband, Machinist C. A. Burnham, who had been transferred from the south to San Bruno. Mr. Martin left on Thursday for Stockton, where he will spend a short vacation with a sister before returning home.

Melvin J. Luscia, *Call-Bulletin* operator who has been on defense work for the past year, was last week involved in an accident wherein his leg was caught between two large pipes. An X-ray showed no broken bones, but on Monday he was taken to St. Luke's hospital because of injury to the semilunar cartilage in his leg, and it is said around six weeks' treatment will be necessary to repair the injury.

Wide publicity has recently been given by scores of newspapers all over the nation to letters sent 250 leading dailies by David Felter of the Eureka Press chapel in his campaign to bring about a world peace which will prevent a World War III. Mr. Felter, who has in the past two years sent personal letters to over a thousand publications and prominent persons, has addressed communications to each of our 96 senators and 435 congressmen, and has received many answers containing praise and approval of his plan. He is especially pleased by a message of encouragement from Queen Wilhelmina.

The November 25th edition of the *Los Gatos Mail-News* contains an article by Will J. French as follows: "Among the newcomers to Los Gatos from the Palo Alto area are Mr. and Mrs. Grant L. Munson, now living in the home on North Santa Cruz avenue vacated by the writer and wife. For twenty-eight years Mr. Munson was well known as 'Cupid' in San Francisco, because he had charge of the city's marriage license bureau. He can tell many a story about his experiences in meeting the blushing couples that called for the precious permission to wed." Having worked together in San Francisco fifty years ago, and both now being retired members of No. 21, French says in a footnote: "Grant and I have 105 years of membership in the union between us."

Word came on Tuesday from Mrs. Ben L. Payne informing us of the death of her father, Jay C. Sayage of the *Chronicle* proofroom, who passed away in a hospital at Coquille, Ore., on November 11, after an illness of long standing. A native of Michigan, deceased was born on November 5, 1875, and was 68 years of age. His first affiliation with No. 21 was in 1923, and he had been a continuous member of this local since 1929. A resident of the Union Printers Home on two occasions—in 1940 and 1942—he had vacated each time feeling he was in condition to return to work. For around six months he had been a patient and in critical condition at the Coquille hospital. Funeral services were conducted in that city on November 15.

J. A. Snyder, formerly of the commercial branch in this city, accompanied by Mrs. Snyder, came in last Monday from Los Angeles for a week's visit with the former's sister. Leaving here around two years ago, Joe has recently been stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., with the Army Ordnance as an officer candidate. Having completed training there, he is on temporary discharge and is presently a member of the Los Angeles *Herald* chapel pending recall to Army service, which should be around the first of the year.

Pfc. John A. Mueller of the Pernau-Walsh chapel.

stationed at Camp Hahn, near Riverside, is spending a 10-day furlough in San Francisco. He is visiting with his mother, and his uncle, L. H. Swart of the *Leader* chapel. John is with the Anti-Aircraft Forces, and has completed a year's service. Having lost over thirty pounds, he looks in the best of health and displays on his tunic, besides a sharpshooter's emblem, numerous bars which vouch for his proficiency with bayonet and other weapons.

H. S. ("Herb") Maple, *Examiner* operator, left on Thursday of this week for El Paso and other southern cities, where he will visit his sister and his son and daughter. Herb says he expects to take a real vacation this time, and not to expect him back earlier than a month from now.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

At Port Angeles, Wash., Howard Paul, machinist 3/c, at last is getting his wish—flying in big bombers. For hours daily the great planes, in good weather or bad, and under control of veterans, take Howard and his fellow trainees through maneuvers designed to give them that final polish before exposure to battle hazards. Howard writes to Chairman Abbott that his plane landed under fog conditions recently on one wheel at 100 m.p.h., almost ground looped, but though it careened wildly, bouncing like a kangaroo, it did not overturn.

Hard luck and Margaret Bengston, proofreader, seem destined to be companions, much as she dislikes it. Scarcely had she recovered from illness and returned to work than another ailment came along, so she's out of the running again.

A number of years ago George ("Shorty") Davison, a gas victim of World War I, was forced to quit printing in favor of a small ranch in northern California. Last week he notified the chairman to consider his situation vacant, that he felt certain he could not make a comeback and had applied for the pension.

"I feared it would cloud up and snow," said Frank Snow when he breezed in Thanksgiving morn, bringing an air of holiday cheer. . . . "I had Thanksgiving dinner with a couple of Army men," reported Chuck Adams. "It was a farewell day—they sailed the next morning—and for breakfast we had thick ham steaks, later a 20-pound bird." . . . "I had Bill Leslie for dinner," Joe Sullivan reported. "I imagine a turkey would be tastier," commented Adams. . . . Not liking turkey, Harvey Bell feasted on stuffed bell peppers. . . . "To explode a popular fallacy that Sons of the Old Sod eat nothing but corned beef and cabbage," Eddie O'Rourke chimed in, "I had a choice between turkey and goose, and I let the goose keep on flying." . . . "I think some foods are to be admired for their points," Lester Brewster cut in. "A Thanksgiving hostess of my acquaintance put on a plate of cold meats along with the turkey, and the look she gave a hungry fellow who tried to help himself could have been sold in the black market." . . . Clarence Abbott really made a gala day of Thanksgiving. At his holiday table—or tables—twenty were seated—some service men, but mostly members of the family.

Down from the Sierras for the holidays, Gene Davies dropped in to hear the latest scandal and say hello. His health is better there, in the foothills near Auburn, where he resides on a cattle ranch, and expects to reside until able to tackle the keyboard once more. Red points on a cattle ranch, he says, are something they read about—don't affect them; even for breakfast they have steak.

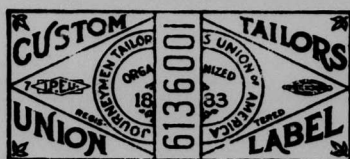
Shaking his head dolorously, Bill Gobin deplored the shortage of metal. "It means no more key men for the duration," he lamented. "That reminds me," Phil Scott mourned, "my key is pretty badly worn."

### Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Romping home with an 82-15-67, Charlie White easily took the Cullenward monthly medal play trophy at Sharp Park, Sunday, when the San Francisco Union Printers' Golf Association met for its final 1943 tournament. Charlie's sub-par 67 took the cup away from Larry Gallick, whose 89-18-71 looked like a cinch until Charlie, who played in the very last foursome, turned his card in. Larry, however, gets some consolation, for he led his flight in the regular medal play tournament and earned himself some more War Stamps.

The winners in the regular medal tournament were as follows: Championship Class—Charlie White 82-15-67; Joe Chaudet 84-10-74; Ron Cameron 85-8-77; Cy Stright 91-11-80. Class "A"—Larry Gallick 89-18-71; Wayne Dye 91-19-72; Percy Crebassa 90-16-74; Arthur Barlesi 94-20-74. Class "B"—

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Leroy Foley 98-30-68; Frank Smith 96-23-73; Earle Browne 104-30-74; J. A. Tappendorff 102-24-78. Guest Flight—W. Rogers 91-25-66; A. Malatesta 84-15-69; "Dutch" Shuman 75-4-71; Charles Boyle 94-18-72.

Ben Apte won the hole-in-one contest with a shot 21 feet from the pin; Paul Gallagher, second, 28 feet; "Dutch" Shuman, third, 35 feet.

**OFF THE FAIRWAY**—Pretty near all the gang turned up for that final tourney of the year. Strangers, like Harry Darr, Larry Gallick, and L. L. Sheveland were out, and Joe Chaudet took time off from his duties as a new daddy to come over from Oakland.

It was a great day for the underdogs, too. Ben Apte (of all people!) won the hole-in-one contest, and Paul Gallagher, who uses his No. 4 wood for everything, took it out of his bag and swung and landed on the green, too (the first time he's ever done it).

Another boy finally made the win side, too, when Leroy Foley shot his best game to take first award in Class "B". . . Wonder what happened to "Baldy"? A number of the wolves were all primed to take him—but he must have had the tip-off and "stood in bed"!

That name "Al Malatesta" must be a common one in San Francisco. We had two guests play with us—both of whom bore that monicker. They weren't related—in fact were absolute strangers. . . Wonder how the handicap committee is going to take this: Charlie White and Leroy Foley are both members of that horrible group. Both shot sub-par rounds. Both will need the attention of that committee.

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

An active member of a live-wire midwestern mailers' union, in a letter to the writer, says in part: "I have learned that Des Moines (Ia.) Mailers' Union is in open revolt against the I. T. U., led by George Wequist, who has refused to pay dues for four months to the I. T. U., and stands suspended as of November. Wequist, once a staunch supporter of the M. T. D. U., and for some time the Des Moines mailer scribe to the *Typographical Journal*, now campaigns for the I. M. U. (International Mailers' Union). Looks like "civil war" in the Des Moines union is rocking it to its foundation. Fifteen members of the Des Moines local are holding the I. T. U. charter, and will not affiliate with the I. M. U., and the battle lines are drawing tighter day by day.

"It is also reported," our informant says, "that Philadelphia Mailers' Union has gained a signed contract with the newspaper publishers that leaves out all reference to the I. T. U. laws, etc. It is recognized as an I. M. U. set-up, with no mention having been made as regards wage scale and other working conditions, nor how long the new contract is to remain in full force and effect."

Result of referendum held November 30: Proposition No. 1—For, 45; against, 19. No. 2—For, 12; against, 52. No. 3—For, 41; against, 22.

Arthur S. Howe, on November 22, suffered the complete loss, by fire, of his home, "Sangatooga Lodge," on his homestead, near Willits, Calif. Arthur and his wife, Cora Barr Howe, contemplate disposing of their homestead and moving to Los Angeles. Arthur is well remembered by the older members of No. 18 for his activities in Typographical Union No. 21 and keen interest in mailer affairs of some years ago.

### PAY BOOSTS DURING UNION DRIVE

The height of something has been discovered in the Bornwell-Williams Planing Mill at Asheville, N. C. The regional representative of the Upholsters' International Union reports that the company has given seven wage increases to its employees during the current organization drive being conducted at the plant.

"Nothing is politically right which is morally wrong." —Daniel O'Connell.

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## Rommel Haircut for Women

The spirit that still prevails in Belgium is evidenced by a report which comes to an organization included in the current San Francisco War Chest appeal, the Belgian War Relief Society. The story concerns a woman who went to a hairdresser in Belgium and asked for a "Rommel haircut," which she explained was "Nothing in front, everything behind."

### "SMOKES" FOR OVERSEAS MEN

Weekly orders for "Raleigh" union label cigarettes, to be sent to members of the armed forces overseas, given by trade unions and other organizations are running about 10,000,000, the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Ky., reports. Orders in one cent week reached nearly 20,000,000, the company said.

### RENEWAL OF DRIVERS' LICENSES

Motorists of San Francisco whose California drivers' licenses expire in December of this year or January and February of 1944 can have them renewed now, according to announcement from the local office of the Department of Motor Vehicles. Renewal before January 1 will save applicants from having to undergo long delays because of crowds obtaining new automobile licenses in January, it was pointed out.

## Red Cross Warns Against Decline in Blood Donation

A decline in blood donations following news of Allied successes could mean "thousands of unnecessary Gold Star Mothers on Armistice Day, World War II," Dr. G. Canby Robinson, national director of the American Red Cross Blood Donor Service, warned on Armistice Day, November 11. He pointed out that optimistic war news often results in decreased blood donations, and called for increased support to supply the 100,000 points of blood required each week by the Army and Navy, adding that it is inconceivable that the American public should now relax in its determination to supply all the blood required for the armed forces.

"According to reports from the surgeons general of the Army and Navy," Dr. Robinson said, "the death rate among American wounded in World War II is approximately 2½ to 3 per cent—less than half the rate of the first World War.

"Blood plasma," he added, "has been ranked as the foremost factor in this struggle against death on the field of battle. The public should remember, however, that blood plasma is needed most when our armies are advancing. General Clark recently stated that in the Italian campaign it was not uncommon to see patients receiving plasma while being carried in litters back from the front lines to casualty stations."

## Ruling on Workers' Right To Sue for Back Wages

A sweeping decision protecting the worker's right to sue for back wages under the Fair Labor Standards Act and keep his job, even if he might be mistaken as to coverage, has been given in the U. S. District Court for New York.

The action was brought by the wage-hour division of the U. S. Department of Labor, to enjoin John J. O'Grady, Sr., as executor and trustee, and operators of a Manhattan loft building, from continuing to refuse to re-employ a worker who had earlier brought suit in a state court for back wages alleged due under the wage and hour act.

It was testified that after the state action was begun the defendants told the worker, "You have a hell of a nerve to sue. You're fired!"

### Reinstatement Ordered

Judge Vincent L. Leibell ordered reinstatement and stated his opinion that the worker could maintain his own action for back wages from the date of the illegal discharge.

In a sweeping and significant decision he held that it was immaterial whether the employee's state court action was or was not successful and that the Government did not have to show, in order to maintain a suit in federal court, that the employee was engaged in commerce.

This was one case, Judge Leibell said, where the federal court had jurisdiction to issue an injunction, despite the fact that the employee might not have been engaged in commerce or producing goods for commerce.

Otherwise, he added, employees would be afraid to begin their own actions for back wages and would be afraid to testify in such actions or in any proceedings under or related to the act.

### Official Hails Ruling

The decision was hailed by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage-hour act, as preserving the "teeth" that Congress wrote into the law, which is partially self-enforceable because of its provision for private suits by workers.

In the five years that the act has been in force, wage restitution of \$55,000,000 has been agreed to by employers or ordered paid by the wage-hour division. It is estimated that several times this amount has been collected in addition through private action to recover illegally withheld wages.

### SAFETY CAPS FOR WOMEN

Twelve types of work hats for machine operators are illustrated in a leaflet just issued by the U. S. Women's Bureau. The folder carries pictures and descriptions of each cap and is designed especially for reference by industrial plants. The leaflet is a supplement to Special Bulletin 9, "Safety Caps for Women in War Factories." Copies are available from the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

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**GROCER**  
**Offers**  
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**SHELF PRICES**



## Present Officials Retained By Milk Wagon Drivers

At its quarterly meeting last Wednesday evening, Milk Wagon Drivers Union No. 226, elected by acclamation the following officers, who will succeed themselves: President, Carl Barnes; vice-president, Dan Coleman; secretary-treasurer, Fred Wettstein; business representative, Stephen Gilligan; recording secretary, Eddie Dennis; trustee, Jack Sullivan.

The committee for the welfare of the union's members in the military service, composed of Arthur Lawrence, (chairman), James Higgins and George Givens, reported on its work during the past year.

Through this committee No. 226 keeps in constant touch with all of its members in the military service and includes also the service men who are sons of members. A bulletin of local events goes to them at frequent intervals, and cigarettes and candy are sent as often as can be arranged by the committee. The membership voted to add an additional \$2500 to its War Emergency Fund to carry on the work the committee is doing for the service men.

Reports from members of No. 226 in the service indicate that a very good impression is made upon other service men who see that the union's members in the armed forces are not forgotten.

## Senate Committee Survey On Health of the Nation

The first field hearings of the special Senate subcommittee on wartime health and education have been scheduled for December 16 to 18 in Pascagoula, Miss. The hearing will be preceded by a 4-week investigation in Pascagoula and vicinity by staff investigators of the committee.

The Pascagoula study is one of a series intended to establish facts which will be the basis of committee recommendations of remedial measures when the field series has been completed.

The subcommittee was established by Senate resolution in June. It is charged with the responsibility of making "full and complete study and investigation . . . regarding the distribution and utilization of medical personnel, facilities, and related health services," and deficiencies in health and education among persons otherwise fit for service with the armed forces and persons otherwise fit to be employed to the best advantage in agriculture, industry, and other activities, so as . . . best to promote the war and victory for our cause."

### FOUND AT LAST

A man dropped his wig in the street and a boy picked it up and handed it to him. "Thanks, my boy," said the owner of the wig. "You are the first genuine hair restorer I have ever seen."

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## ROCHDALE ANNIVERSARY

Observance of the centennial of "Rochdale" co-operation will start with a nation-wide broadcast over the Blue Network December 18, from 10:45 to 11 p. m., E.W.T. Coming as it does three days before "Rochdale Day," December 21, the broadcast will open the year-long observance of the first hundred years of the co-operative movement, which started in the "old weaver's shop" in Todd Lane, Manchester, in 1844.

## Labor Chiefs Slain in Italy

Commenting on reports in the Swedish newspaper *Stockholm Tidningen* that the body of B. Buoizzi has been found in Milan, Italy, the International Transport Workers' Federation says:

"Buoizzi, who was one of Italy's outstanding labor leaders and a constant fighter against fascism, had been directing every energy towards the reconstruction of Italian labor unions ever since the fall of Mussolini. It is noteworthy that his body was found in Milan, one of Italy's greatest industrial centers, and still occupied by the enemy. He knew that a strong organization of the workers in war plants was one of the greatest contributions he could make to the eventual liberation of his country.

"The Swiss Socialist paper *Libera Stampa* has reported that the body of Giovanni Roveda has recently been found in Turin, another of northern Italy's industrial cities. It is understood that Roveda had, after the surrender of Italy, acted as Buoizzi's chief assistant in the reconstruction of the labor movement."

## Naval Leader Hails Labor For Superior Equipment

The commanding officer of a U. S. naval task force which scored a smashing victory over the Japs in the Pacific has sent a combat dispatch to the Navy Department praising the battle equipment produced by America's workers.

The dispatch, sent to Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, testified to the outstanding backing the men and women of the Production Front are giving to the fighting men of the fleet. It said:

"The 'X' Destroyer Squadron and the 'X' Cruiser Division have just completed thirty-six hours of nearly continuous battle, starting with two shore bombardments down the throat of the enemy, continuing with a three-hour night sea battle against heavy Japanese forces and ending by beating off an attack of seventy to eighty Japanese planes. All this in enemy waters. Our casualties were small. The enemy's casualties in all battles were large. The enemy was routed.

"Ordnance equipment worked so well we forgot about it. Not a single material casualty beyond burning off all the paint and canvas. We are proud of our magnificent seamen. We are also proud of our equipment. It hits fast, hard, accurately and, oh! so effectively!

"Will you convey our appreciation to the men and women who by their skill and conscientious efforts have given us the means to win our battles. May God bless them."

### THE REAL ARTICLE

"I'll teach that boy to tell lies." "I wouldn't do it now, dear; wait and let him hear the one you tell when you come in late tonight."

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THE OFFICIAL UNION  
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

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Strictly Independent

## San Francisco Leads! But Wait—It's in Living Costs

The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced last week that a 1 per cent increase in living costs in San Francisco during October placed this city at the top of a list of fifty-six major cities throughout the nation in the reduced purchasing power of the dollar.

For the month ending October 15, food costs here increased 1.8 per cent over the previous month. Utility costs remained the same as did house furnishings.

Cost of lettuce here during the past month jumped 28.6 per cent, followed by carrots, eggs, canned peaches, flour, round steak, pork chops, butter.

At the same time the bureau reported that with the exception of utilities, all other major items in living costs in San Francisco and the Bay area have increased—plenty—during the last four years.

Food led the list with an increase of 51.8 per cent—during this four-year period, followed by a 29.4 per cent increase in clothing, 21.8 per cent rise in miscellaneous commodities, and 17 per cent increase in house furnishings.

Only the utilities—fuel, electricity and ice—cost consumers less during this period—the decrease being 3.4 per cent.

### OPPOSE POLL-TAXER MOVE

Protesting against any measure which would delay abolition of the poll tax, the American Civil Liberties Union has gone on record in opposition to the constitutional amendment proposed as a substitute for H. R. 7 now pending in the Senate.

### SOLDIER NAPS IN OVEN

Maj. V. J. Belda, leading guests through a partly finished Army bakery at Okmulgee, Okla., opened a big oven door and was surprised to find a soldier comfortably reclining on a revolving bread tray. "Just looking around, sir," the startled private said. The Major hastily closed the door and led the guests away.

### PROPAGANDA BOUNCES BACK

Nazi propaganda has begun to bounce back against them. Today, after all the disastrous defeats, the most popular phrase in Germany is: "Das Verdanken Wir Unserem Fuehrer." In plain English, this means, "For all this we thank our Fuehrer." In the bombed areas, the German civilians say this with a grim smile.

### ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

Menace of carbon monoxide poisoning increases with the advent of cold days when auto car windows are closed. Motorists are reminded that the carbon monoxide gas is odorless and colorless and its presence not easily detected until illness or partial asphyxiation is caused, a situation averted by leaving at least one car window open a few inches when the motor is running.

### NEW "BLIND" RIVET DRIVER

A new production weapon that will build twenty more bombers a week, driving rivets six to eight times faster than ever before possible, has been introduced to the West Coast aircraft industry, says the *New York Times*. The new service is a pneumatically-operated hand tool which will drive four "blind" rivets a minute for installation of de-icers, instrument panels and other plane assemblies, not only revolutionizing operations now performed by slow operating hand cranks, but opening the way for a score of new applications.

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## Going Into Army Soon? Get Vocational Training

By COL. WILLIAM E. WATERS  
Chief, Pre-Induction Training Branch,  
Office of the Director of Military Training  
Army Service Forces

Where you go, what you do when you get there, and how long it takes to put your particular talents to work in our modern, streamlined Army depends primarily on a 15-minute informal conversation you have during your first 48 hours in a recruit reception center.

The man with whom you talk is an enlisted man who has been selected for his job in the same way you will be selected for yours. He will try to put you at ease so that you can give the best and most accurate account of yourself.

The interviewer will ask questions about your education, the kind of a job or jobs you held in civilian life, what your hobbies are. He's going to try to get down on a card that will follow you through your Army career all the information that the classification officer needs to determine where your civilian background fits best in the Army. He will try to determine the degree of skill you possess in one or more vocations or avocations. In other words, if you have been a specialist in some field, the Army wants to know it.

The Army also wants to know whether you have had vocational training. It particularly wants to know if you are one of the thousands who have taken advantage of the pre-induction training offered in local communities.

This training will provide prospective inductees with backgrounds that will make them more valuable to the Army and afford them opportunities to win ratings as specialists. At the same time, many war workers who take this training will be able to obtain higher job classifications that will help them to improve their earnings while they are still civilians.

The Army considers vocational pre-induction training so important that the Adjutant General has issued a directive to commanding officers of recruit reception centers ordering that a record of any pre-induction vocational training be entered on the permanent record of the inductee, and that such training be taken into consideration when the recruit is classified.

Pre-induction vocational training—sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education—is available in almost every city and in numerous rural sections throughout the nation. Courses are usually under the direction of local school authorities.

These courses offer vocational pre-induction training in machine shop practice, electrical signal communication, mechanics, aircraft maintenance and many other fields related to a large number of the 650 different Army jobs requiring some degree of specialized training.

Labor unions with their thousands of members now employed on war production jobs can do the Army and their own members a service by urging them to obtain some form of vocational training in a skill which the Army can use and broaden.

### FARMERS PAY DEBTS

Flush with their greatest income in history, American farmers since 1939 have paid off more than a billion dollars of mortgage debt, the Department of Agriculture has revealed.

**PEOPLE'S** 100  
An Independent Per Cent  
**DAIRY** Union



**C**Hristmas Seals you buy this year may save your life next year. Tuberculosis is no respecter of persons. No one is immune to it; no one is safe from it. The San Francisco Tuberculosis Association fights this powerful disease every day of the year. It appeals to you for necessary funds but once a year. Now is that time. Protect your home from tuberculosis. Buy Christmas Seals!

## Canada's "Home Defense" Men to Work on Railroads

Canada is finding, with the United States and Britain, that drafting of too many skilled workers for the armed forces impairs essential war production and services.

Confronted by labor shortages on the railroads, the Canadian government has ordered employment of drafted men of the lower medical categories on railway development and maintenance.

Home defense soldiers below a certain medical grade may be required to perform such work, and all orders given them in connection with its performance shall be lawful orders by a superior officer, the order says.

The men thus remain under military law and discipline. They will be entitled to a military pension in case of sickness or injury suffered during their work.

The order authorizes the Ministers of Defense and Labor to make financial arrangements relating to the charges to be made for their services. The men will remain on army pay and allowances, but at the end of their service they will be paid any excess amount due to them if the amount of charges made for the work exceeds what they have received.

*Have you donated blood to the Blood Bank?*

## Rail Unions Study Next Moves on Wage Demands

President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen announced that leaders of the five operating railroad unions would meet in Cleveland today (Friday) to "consider peaceful and legal means of withdrawing our members from their jobs in the event a satisfactory solution to our wage problems is not reached."

Counting of ballots in the recent strike poll taken among railroaders "probably won't be completed before December 5," Whitney added. There appeared to be no doubt, however, that a huge majority had been registered sanctioning strike action.

On Tuesday the Senate interstate commerce committee voted its approval of a resolution authorizing a flat 8-cent-an-hour increase for non-operating railroad employees. This rate previously had been recommended by a Presidential Emergency Board, and agreed to by the railroad managements, but was vetoed by Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson, who proposed a lower rate of increase.

### CORPORATION'S POST-WAR "PILE"

During the three years ended in 1942, the Securities and Exchange Commission recently reported, 171 companies in five basic industries have set up post-war reserves of \$514,593,000, an increase of 2800 per cent, while increasing their assets nearly \$10,000,000,000, or about 26.8 per cent.

### ABOUT CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

In reply to representations from the National Committee on Conscientious Objectors, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has declined to consider proposals to put all civilian service for conscientious objectors under civilian officials instead of military officers, and to extend the forms of service now provided. Meanwhile, test cases challenging the constitutionality of the present laws and regulations drafting conscientious objectors for work without pay have been instituted in Buffalo, Los Angeles and Denver.

### CASKET WORKERS' PAY INCREASES

Substantial gains for the casket workers in various areas have been announced by the Upholsterers' International Union. Several hundred workers employed in five casket companies of Chicago have won a 5 per cent increase retroactive to August 1. A similar increase is only one of many benefits gained in a contract just negotiated at Burlington, Ia. A 3-cent hourly increase has been approved by the War Labor Board for employees of the National Casket Company plants, Cambridge Mass., and Arlington, Mass. The War Labor Board has approved increases negotiated by the union with the National Casket Company, Asheville, N. C., establishing a rate for green lumber pilers of 48 cents an hour, and for molder men a rate of 78½ cents an hour.

## After the War...what?

Are you planning today for the home you'd like to build when this Emergency is over? **SAVE NOW** for the down payment, so that you will be in a position to obtain an F. H. A. loan when materials are once more available.

Call any office of The San Francisco Bank for details on how you may own your home when this War is over.

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## Community Chests Support Labor's Own Relief Plans

Community Chests in six key cities in northern California have allocated a total of \$87,860.89 for the support of labor's own war relief program in Britain, Russia and China from the war relief funds contributed by the entire community, according to Walter A. Weber, regional director of the Labor League for Human Rights, official relief arm of the American Federation of Labor.

This northern California allocation is part of a fund of \$2,225,000 voted for labor's own program by the Community Chests of the entire country.

The projects outlined for labor's relief program include a chain of merchant seamen's homes and clubs, for merchant sailors of all nations, in England and Scotland. Perhaps the best known of these clubs is the Havelock Wilson Club in Glasgow, Scotland, opened last May. The latest addition to this chain is a home for convalescent seamen in Limsfield, Surrey, opened last month. Emergency medical centers for industrial workers, and homes for orphaned children are others in a long list of relief projects in Britain supported by members of the A.F.L.

In Russia, labor's program continues to supply medical equipment, warm clothing and vitamin tablets to Russian soldiers and civilians. American labor's projects in China include one hundred mobile food canteens which serve hot meals to Chinese workers, thousands of miles deep in the interior. In addition, funds supplied by American trade unionists are being used by the Chinese Association of Labor to evacuate skilled workmen out of Japanese-held territories into free China.

Commenting on the action taken by the Chest committees in San Francisco, Berkeley, Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose and Stockton, Weber said: "This is concrete and gratifying evidence of the fact that there is a new, warmer, more understanding labor-community relationship. We know now that our increased activity in the field of relief on the home front has meant no sacrifice of labor's traditional activities on behalf of our needy brothers across the seas.

"These allocations are proof that co-operation between organized labor and the rest of the community is working both ways. We called it a milestone in labor's progress when trade unions were first given credit for the contributions made by their members to community relief drives. This recognition of the value and importance of labor's own war relief program is an equally significant milestone, and one of which we are equally proud."

### CORK OAK DISTRIBUTION UNDER WAY

During the past two years, nearly 75,000 cork oak trees have been planted in California, according to Woodbridge Metcalf, of the University of California Agricultural Extension Service. The collection of approximately 9000 pounds of cork oak acorns also is reported. Nearly ten tons of cork have been stripped from California trees, and tests show it to be fully equal in quality to that imported from the Mediterranean region, Metcalf declared. A cork oak distribution program is now under way and more than 100,000 cork oak seedlings are available for the current planting season through the co-operation of several agencies.

"Killing time is murder in the first degree."—G. Campbell Morgan.



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and Helpers of America

### SAN FRANCISCO JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS

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### \$4000 BACK PAY FOR MACHINIST

A United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a National Labor Relations Board order requiring the Western Cartridge Company of East Alton, Ill., to reinstate a member of the International Association of Machinists with \$4000 in back pay, from the time he was discharged, in 1941, for leading an organization drive at the plant.

### RAILWAY CLERKS WIN L. A. POLL

Following an election in which the employees of the Central Bus Depot at Los Angeles, operated by the Santa Fe and Burlington transportation companies, registered a 100 per cent vote for the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the National Labor Relations Board certified the Brotherhood as the bargaining representative for the employees.

### NEW HOME BUILDING POSSIBILITIES

By building a million needed home a year after the war, the construction industry could supply 2,000,000 jobs and provide a market for millions of dollars' worth of materials, the *American Builder* says. Demobilized veterans and workers from crowded areas will use war savings to demand new homes, with modern kitchens and devices and with play space for children, the magazine believes. Small towns and rural areas should see the most construction activity, the magazine said, since most home building occurs there.

### OUTLOOK ON SUGAR RATIONING

No immediate relaxation of the sugar rationing regulation is in prospect, the San Francisco District Office of Price Administration food rationing officials have advised local war price and rationing boards. Whether the nation's available sugar supply will balance sufficiently the civilian demands, plus military and lend-lease needs, is contingent upon shipments from the Caribbean, it was pointed out. The amount of the Caribbean shipments will depend upon the demands on shipping of other essential war commodities which compete with sugar for space, and also upon the war developments which have a bearing upon the number of ships available for sugar shipments.

*Have you donated blood to the Blood Bank?*

## California Leads States In Pensions to the Aged

California is in the lead among the states in pension payments to aged citizens. It is now paying pensions that aggregate almost \$90,000,000 a year—far more than is allotted by states with larger populations.

This was revealed in a survey made public by the San Francisco regional office of the Social Security Board, showing for the first time the effects of California's new old-age assistance law raising the maximum grant for 153,000 recipients from \$40 to \$50 a month. During August, 153,412 persons received checks for sums totaling \$7,253,788.

Three states ranking ahead of California in population in the 1940 census paid the following amounts to their aged in August: New York, \$3,610,557; Pennsylvania, \$2,505,193, and Illinois, \$4,225,313. Ohio, virtually tied with California for fourth place in the 1940 census, the respective populations being 6,907,612 and 6,907,387, paid \$3,665,338. California, therefore, is currently paying about as much as New York and Ohio combined.

As the federal government matches the state's payments up to \$40 a month, California's new law means that the state and its counties must pay all amounts exceeding \$40. The effect has been to increase the average grant from \$37.60 in June to \$47.28 in August after the law became effective.

At the same time, however, thousands of elderly persons who would otherwise be eligible for payments are working in California war plants and have won praise from factory foremen and industrialists.

Loss of man-hours per worker, due to industrial disputes, is only one day lost in four years. Labor's enemies will not print this fact, but the fact that you buy union label goods hurts them much worse.

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## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Keary.  
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.  
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.  
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.  
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)  
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forner Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.  
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navaleet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.  
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.  
Sherwin-William Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.  
*Time and Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).  
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.  
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.  
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.  
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.  
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.